ACADEMY OF MUSIC \$:15. The Ragged Earl.
AMERICAN THEATRE \$:15. Lucia.
BLOU THEATRE \$:20. Kare Kip.
RROADWAY THEATRE \$:15. The Three Dragoons.
CASINO \$= La Reile Heiene.
LARNEGIE HALL 2:30. Recital.
DALY'S THEATRE \$:15. Taming of the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE WAX Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

mategraph.
EMPIRE THEATRE-8:24-Phrose.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:10-A RUNAWAY GITFOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8-A ROMANCE GARDEN THEATRE-5:15-The Christian. GARRICK THEATRE -8:10 Zaza GRAND OPERA HOUSE 8 Shenandonh. BARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15 The Village Posimaste HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 8 Rev. Griffith Daven-

IRVING PLACE THEATRE S. B. & R.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.

KNICKERLOCKER THEATRE S. 20—Nathan Hale.

KOSTER & RIALS S. 15—Vaudeville.

LTCEUM THEATRE 2.8.30—Trelawny of the Wells.

MADISON SOTARE GARDEN—10 s. m. to 10:30 p. m.—

Ponitry, Persons Pet Sicck.

MADISON SOTARE THEATRE—8:30—Because She
Level Him So. Reference PASTORES-12-30 to 11—Continuous performance PASTORES-12-30 to 11—Continuous performance SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-8-A Hot Time in Alaska. ST. NICHOLAS RINK-Day and evening—Skating. WALLACK'S-8:19—Camille.

Index to Advertisements.

6 Lost
1 Marriages & Deaths
6 Miscellaneous
4 Ocean Steamers
7 Proposals
4 Ratiroads
7 Reni Estate 6-7 Real Estate
3 Special Notices
4 Teachers
4 Teachers
5 Winter Resorts
1-4 Work Wanted
12
2 Winter Resort Guides 4

New-York Daily Tribuna

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: In executive session the Peace Treaty
was discussed by Messrs. Teller and Hoar, the
former speaking for and the latter against
ratification; in open session a vote on the pending resolutions relating to the treaty was nearly
reached. —— House: Consideration of the
River and Harbor Appropriation bill was begun.

River and Harbor Appropriation bill was begun.

FOREIGN.—News from Samoa up to January 24 shows a serious collision between Chief Justice Chambers and the German Consul; the breach between the consuls widens; more fighting between rival chieftains is expected.

Persistent rumors in Paris are to the effect that the committee of the Chamber has found that the charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire against his recent colleagues are without foundation; M. de Beaurepaire declares that the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation had determined to find Dreyfus innocent.

It is said that owing to threatened representations is said that owing to threatened representations by the United States and Great Britain a deby the United States and Great Britain a decision by the Delagoa Bay arbitrators may be expected not later than June. — Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, has been appointed Governor of South Australia. — A returned American missionary reports unrest in Liberia and constant encroachment on the Republic by neighboring French and Germans. — Gambling scandais in the German Army were discussed in the Reichstag. — The sum of \$1.0001200 in African gold is being shipped from London to this city. being shipped from London to this city.

DOMESTIC.—The President and Mrs. McKin-ley gave a dinner in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court. — The War Department is-sued orders for the muster out of nearly fifteen thousand volunteers. — The Pennsylvania nousand volunteers. —— The Pennsylvania enate passed the bill repealing the statute Senate passed the bill repealing the statute which permits a District-Attorney to challenge all jurors; it was supported by friends of Senator Quay, whose vote for re-election was unchanged. —— Colonel John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, appointed Elon H. Hooker, as his deputy. —— The Finance Committee of the State Senate is preparing a bill to punish State officials who exceed their appropriations. —— A hearing was given at Albany on the Amsterdam-ave, bill. —— The transatlantic steamer Rhynland went ashore on a shoal off the Delaware Coast, but it is thought she can be got off safely. —— Seven lives were lost by a snowslide on the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Selkirk Range of the Rocky Mountains. Mountains.

CITY-Stocks were irregular, with strength t the close. — District-Attorney Gardiner at the close. — District-Attorney Gardiner wrote to Coroner Hart urging an early inquest in the Adams poisoning case, and the Coroner set down the inquiry for to-morrow. A meeting of the directors of the Manhattan Railway Company was held; it was decided to have President Gould determine whether electricity or company was held; it was decided to have president and district that it is to remain forever. pressed air should be used instead of steam on the elevated roads.

A trust, with a capital of \$32,000,000, consolidating the greater part of Kentucky elstilleries, has been formed.

Bids for the reputriation of Spanish prisoners in the Philippines were opened at the Quartermaster's office. — The Rev. Dr. Charles Seymour Robinson died. — The Kings County Grand Jury has found an indictment against James Kane. Sewer Commissioner, on a charge of presenting false bills.

THE WEATHER - Fereesst for to-day: Fair, with clowly rising temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 20 degrees; lowest, 14;

REVEXUE AND EXPENSES.

The official statement of Treasury receipts and expenditures January 31 gives opportunity for those who have persisted in the assertion that the tariff is not a revenue producer to see from customs for the month of January were \$17,901,791, which is larger than in any other month since the Dingley tariff was enacted, but | that is only the beginning. In June, the month preceding its enactment, and in March and April of 1897 there were extraordinary imports, to anticipate the new and higher duties expected. But, excepting these three months, the Janunry receipts from customs have been higher than in any other month since March, 1893, under the McKinley tariff, and before President Cleveland's Administration lead brought prostration and panic. In January of the same Kinley tariff, and also in August, 1892, and in January, 1831. But, excepting these four months under the McKinley tariff, the receipts from customs have not been so large in any other month since October, 1890, the month it went into effect, when goods were largely imported -valued at \$28,700,000 in two weeks at New-York alone-to escape its duties. Thus we have over eight full years, just

ninety-eight months, under the McKinley, Wilson and Dingley tariffs, and in only three a rather axiomatic statement of the necessity months of 1807, owing to anticipations, and of putting something better in the place of the four months under the McKinley tariff have raloon. But no such excuse will avail him. the last January receipts from customs been equalled. Under the McKinley tariff until the election of Cleveland the receipts exceeded the expenses of the Government and the debt was in which he lives" and study the question bereduced. Then followed the period of debt creation under Cleveland and a Democratic tariff, and then prior to the war a period of gradual recovery from the effects of enormous imports to anticipate duties; but by January, 1808, receipts had equalled expenditures exclusive of interest on debt created under Cleveland, and so continued until May. Since April war and preparations for war have swelled expenses, and since June 13 the war tax has swelled internal revenue. But the sufficiency of the Dingley tariff to produce the revenue it was designed to produce, in order to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, has been abundantly shown.

The receipts from internal revenue in January were \$20,982,057, a little less than in any other month under the new law, partly because of the large receipts in some previous months. In seven months under the new law receipts have averaged \$22,720,000 per month, and nothexpectations. Though it is yet much too early ernment will be hereafter, with the manage-

while the outgoes are still largely swelled by payment of expenditures during the war, and in January by pensions and interest payments, yet there is no reason to doubt that the present revenue will prove large enough for the expenses of the Government. But it is clear that no plan can be reasonably formed regarding changes of law until more is known of the additional cost which the war will involve for a time, and of the receipts from taxation in new possessions.

Such information regarding these receipts as ing. The new and greatly reduced American tariff has been yielding thus far a nuch larger revenue than Spain derived from extremely high duties, not counting the enormous sums stolen by Spanish officials. The old revenues of all the islands were more than enough to cover the cost of their government, except in times of insurrection and war, and it may fairly be hoped that the new system, with commerce encouraged by low duties and with stealing eliminated, will result in such receipts as to meet what may be called the regular expenditures of government on the islands. But in necessary improvements, sanitary and other, and in fortifications and other defences, large expenses which cannot yet be calculated may be found necessary for a time. They can be charged against future revenues of the islands, but the outlay must at first be met by the Treasury.

SENSE ABOUT STATEHOOD.

Two of Senator Lindsay's joint resolutions which he introduced at Washington yesterday are sane and sound and solid as a cube. There may be question as to the necessity of adopting them, and as to the propriety of bringing forward any such measures at this time. true course, as it seems, is to ratify the Peace Treaty first of all, because only when that is done will this country be logically in a position to do these other things. But of the absolute correctness of the sentiments expressed in these two resolutions there can be not a shadow of a

The first of them is to the effect that in acquiring in any way outlying lands not contiguous to our present States this country assumes not the slightest obligation, moral or legal, to admit them to Statehood in the Union. The second is that the admission of such lands to Statehood at any time or under any conditions would be contrary to the policy, traditions and interest of this Nation. Such is the purport of these two resolutions. The Kentucky Senator might well have prefaced them with a quotation from the founder of his political party: "We hold these truths to be selfevident." At any rate, they are truths, and they ought to be evident to and constantly kept in mind by every American citizen.

We have, as we have said, doubts of the profitableness of delaying ratification of the treaty with the discussion of any such matters. But these two resolutions—the third, which undertakes to define in detail the future policy of the United States toward the Philippines, is scarcely relevant to the present occasion-give terse and accurate utterance to a principle which can scarcely be too often or too forcibly set forth. This Nation is the United States of America. Its States are forever to be united in the most literal geographical sense of the term. They are never to include any outlying islands or detached territories. They are, and they are always to be, a Continental Union. There is and there will be no place among them for Hawaii, or the Philippines, or Porto Rice, or Cuba.

We may protect these latter from spollation, as we have hitherto done. We may assist them in local autonomy. We may instruct them in the art of government. We may do any of many things with and for them. But we are not going to invite them in to help govern us. This Nation is a compact Continental Union of contiguous and homogeneous States, chiefly inhabited and dominated by the Anglo-Saxon race and enjoying Anglo-Saxon civilization,

A SQUELCHED BISHOP.

There can be no doubt about it. Bishop Potter is squelched. After being shown up as he has been by the Hon. John Raines it is difficult to see how he can continue as Bishop of this diocese. If he really has any sense of shame at all he will give up pretending to do good among people of whom, after all these years of experience, he is so densely ignorant, and recommend to the Church to secure for its Eishop the Rev. Dr. Raines, of St. Thomas's Church, Canandalgua, a distinguished expert on religious and reformatory work in large

Bishop Potter had the temerity a few days ago to make an address in behalf of coffee houses and coffee wagons, in which he exhow untrue that statement is. The receipts pressed the view that inexpensive places of recreation and refreshment were needed, and that only as something better that answered to the saloon was provided was it possible to abolish the mischiefs of the saloon. The saloon was the poor man's club, and it gave some things he wanted and needed, and it could only be expelled by something which would give him those things without the accompanying evils. For this the Rev. Dr. Raines has indicted him for heresy, and arraigned him in the Legislature of the State. For the Rev. Doctor is a maker of laws in Albany, as well as a shepherd of the lambs in Canandalgua. He year larger receipts occurred under the Me- loathed, abhorred, his very soul with deep disgust was stirred at the thought put forth by Bishop Potter, and with all the fervor of his righteous spirit he exclaimed: "Let this Bishop who holds such original views go to the "tenements in the city in which he lives and "study the results of the 'poor men's clubs," 'so called."

Perhaps the Bishop might be tempted to say that he did not consider his views so wonderfully original, that he thought he was making The Rev. Dr. Raines cuts through his pretensions with a keen knife of sarcasm when he tells him "to go to the tenements in the city fore he presumes to talk about it and display his ignorance beside the wisdom of the Canandaigua evangelist. It is possible that this shameless Bishop may be so foolish as to think he himself has a little knowledge of the tenements. He may comfort himself with the thought that he was rector of Grace Church for many years, and the founder of the great mission work which has made that parish famous. He may think that he learned something about the tenements when he established the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton-st., and supervised its work, and went into the tenement region to dwell for a time and become acquainted with its needs. Men often are puffed up with such pride, and a Bishop who would differ from the Rev. Dr. Raines must be full of vanity. But let him think of the years of study given to reformatory questions by the Rev. Doctor and

be humble. Even so ignorant a person as the Bishop ing yet appears to indicate that this act will must be aware that the Canandaigua philannot yield the amount of increased revenue in- thropist and missionary, in his legislative caterded. The miscellaneous receipts have also pacity as the Hon. John, frequently comes to averaged over \$2,000,000 a month, according to New-York and studies the tenements from the vantage-ground of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. to determine what the expenditures of the Gov- There he meets the district leaders and other politicians who do not hedge themselves about

sit up nights, trying to induce the poor to keep away from the saloons. The Hon, Mr. Raines has opportunities such as the Bishop probably Never improves of standing in hotel barrooms and studying at first hand the evils of the Equor traffic, as illustrated when his fellowstatesmen line up for drinks. Then, when he wants still closer knowledge of misery and vice, he can send for some of the Canandalgua boys who, through his influence, were put in office by Tammany before the days of the Lexow investigation, and with their help he can "do the has been obtained is, on the whole, encourag- town" under police escort and protection. With such possibilities for intimate knowledge of the seamy side of life in this city, of course, the Rev. Dr. Raines knows more about its wickedness than any mere Bishop who just lives and works here. Let the Bishop stick to his prayerbook. The Hon. John Raines, of Canandaigua, knows all about New-York City, and is entirely competent to rule it without help or suggestion.

> THE CHARGES OF GENERAL MILES. The definite and detailed statement of Gen

eral Miles that he is prepared to prove that the Army beef was treated with chemicals makes imperative the fullest and most searching in quiry. In face of it, the charge concerning the character of the beef furnished can no longer be treated as Surgeon Daly's testimony wa treated by his examiners. The surgeon offered a sample of the beef which he said had made him ill. In it on analysis he had found sali cylic acid. The Investigating Commission treated this statement as incredible, and he was told that he was "on trial before the country for presuming to make it. His sample was given to the chemist of the Agricultural Department, who also found sallcylic acid. He was examined on the theory that his discovery was of no importance, and a Commissioner rejoiced at having "disposed of" the subject after a few questions.

But it is not disposed of at all, with the statement of General Miles unrefuted. In personal controversies between individuals either in the Army or in the War Department the people take no interest, but they are profoundly interested in knowing the actual facts of the treatment of our soldiers. If any contractors cheated the Government, or sent unfit food to the Army, they want to know it. If the Army was properly fed they want to know it. If the American packing industry has been maligned they want it vindicated. If it has been in peace and war selling goods which violate sanitary laws they want the facts discovered, so that methods may be devised to secure pure food for civilians as well as soldiers. General Miles may be entirely mistaken. He may be even inexcusably reckless in his charges. he has made the charges, and he says he is prepared to substantiate them with overwhelming vidence. There is only one way to deal with

them. That is by proving them true or false. The "embalmed" meat question is no longer one merely affecting the credibility of one subordinate medical officer. It is no longer a matter of common gossip. The Major-General commanding the Army declares that the beef was "embalmed," not merely in general terms. but specifically, with the offer to prove it. He says the canned roast beef was the tissue after the beef juice had been extracted. Furthermore, he has received and certain newspapers have published a sickening mass of testimony to the same effect or worse, coming apparently from every commanding officer of a regular regiment, and nearly every commanding officer of a regular company in the field, besides a multitude of others. There can be no alternative to investigation of all this. It cannot be ignored. It cannot be considered as covered by the previous general criticism of the beef before the Commission. The honor of the Army, the reputation of a great industry, are at stake. A half vindication would be a whole condemnation of either.

RUSSIA'S RAILROAD BUDGET.

We have hitherto remarked upon Russia's increase of war preparations on the eve of the universal peace or disarmament conference convoked by the Czar. Such increase is real and great. But it would be most unjust to intimate that it is the chief feature of Russian administrative action or that militarism dominates the Russian budget. Such is not the case. On the contrary, peaceful enterprises prevail. The budget has not been dictated by the Ministers of War and Marine, but by the Minister of Ways of Communication-in brief, the Railroad Minister. It is a railroad-building budget. True, ratiroads may be among the most important and most efficient of military agencies. But they are certainly also among the most powerful and permanent agencies for promoting he industries and interests of peace.

The grand total of this year's proposed expenditures, reckoning the ruble at 50 cents, is \$785,866,323, an increase over last year's of \$48,750,000. Of that sum \$180,000,000 will go to the Minister of War, an increase of \$17,000,000 over what he got last year. There is also a large appropriation, with a large increase, for the Minister of Marine. But for the Minister of Ways of Communication the appropriation is no less than \$198,500,000. That is more than any other Minister gets, and \$18,500,000 more than the appropriation for the Minister of War, which is the next largest. Of this sum more than \$50,000,000 is for new railroad construction, while on new naval construction only \$17,000,000 will be expended. A budget of a great military empire which gives more for railroads than for anything else, and which gives for railroads more than one-fourth of its entire appropriations, is unique in the national finances of the

world. And how does the Russian Treasury stand the strain? Well, there will apparently be a deficit. That is to say, the estimated revenue will not meet the expenditures by \$45,567,736. But there is a reserve fund of "free cash" in the Treasury of \$57,500,000 which can be drawn upon to cover the deficit. Therefore, says the Finance Miniser, there will be no need of a loan. True, the "free cash," which is the accumulated surpluses of former years, will be nearly exhausted. But then there is a possibility, and indeed a strong probability, that it will be reinforced by unexpected gains of revenue. The revenue may prove sufficient to cover all expenditures without drawing upon the "free cash," and may actually show a surplus to add to the latter. Kussian revenues have of late shown a tendency to exceed the estimates. They did last year by no less than \$106,000,000.

It is evident, then, that Russia is not giving herself up wholly or chiefly to blind militarism, nor rushing into bankruptey through extravagance in armaments. On the contrary, she is devoting her best energies to peaceful and industrial development, and is in a financially sound and prosperous condition. We hear a great deal about her generals and admirals, and their aggressions and conquests and menaces. But it is not they, after all, who are most making Russian history. It is M. De Witte, the wise Minister of Finance, and Prince Hilkoff, the Minister of Ways of Communication, who was once a journeyman blacksmith in the United States. These two are the great figures. in Russian statecraft to-day, and are writing the important chapters of contemporary Russian

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, withdraws his bill for pensioning Confederate veterans of the ground that the South is divided on the question. But that is a mistake. It is practiment and development of new possessions, and | with lawn gowns, but go among the people and | cally a unit against any agitation of such a

subject or the advancement of such a claim. It is opposed to discouraging in any way the feelings of amity and goodwill which the common service of North and South in the late was so powerfully tended to inspire.

And now it is said the Delagoa Bay decision will not be rendered before next June. Mark Twain's beef contract simply wasn't in it with Swiss arbitration for elegant leisure.

The Grand Turk's order for Krupp guns since Emperor William's visit is a token that that visit was not without its commercial and business advantages. Thus equipped, the Caliph will be better prepared to conduct diplomatic negotiations with the Western Powers than ever before. Russia has unloaded a large invoice of her second-hand guns on China, but in dealing with a nearer Oriental Power Germany gives it new stock, up to date in all respects, with nothing of its kind better anywhere. She has also, with much liberality, lent out her officers to train its armies. So that whatever military front Turkey is able to present, she is largely indebted to Germany for it, and ought to prove a substantial ally if future events should at any

Yesterday was an ideal winter day, especially n the crystalline clearness and purity of the air. except where the smut chimneys of lawbreaking concerns made it reeky as the interior of a

The decision of the Navy Department that the Merrimac is not worth raising closes the final chapter in the history of that ship. The pinnacle of its renown was inverted and had to be reached by sinking, that having been the most memorable incident with which it was ever as

Havanese material for a police corps is of rather spongy texture, not so smoothly woven into the fabric as the same elements are here Chief McCullagh has, however, gone successfully on with his work, and the city will presently have a force in some measure equal to its protection. The chief difficulty so far encountered seems to have been to persuade the applicants to wash themselves. But freedom will bring its own aspirations toward cleanliness one of these days, touching the spirit even of the tropical pecier, now in as much need of such influence as of his new \$20 uniform.

PERSONAL.

The late Congressman Dingley's Congress district, the Hd Maine, of which he was a native, was also the original home of three other Congressmen who attended his funeral. They were Representa tives Alexander, of New-York; Stevens, of Minnesota, and Boutelle, of Maine. It also produced Franklin Simmons, the sculptor; ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King, ex-Governor Perham, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, J. S. C. Abbott, the historian; Secretary Long, Emma Eames, Mme. Nordlea and Annie Louise Cary, and the Washburn

The Society of the Mayflower Descendants, in Pennsylvania, gave a dinner in honor of Henry E. Howland, the governor-general of the National society, in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, of Chicago, was one of the first nurses sent out by the British Government on active duty, and has many medals given to her for heroic service on the field of battle.

Some time ago the Pope offered a prize of \$400 for a well-painted picture of the Holy Family. Con-sequently a large number of the Italian painters who exhibited at the Exhibition of Sacred Art, at Turin, chose this subject for their pictures, but none was judged to be good enough to deserve the prize. The Pope has therefore decided to reopen the competition and to make it international.

"It is good news for this country," says "The Hartford Courant," "as well as for the dependency immediately interested, that General John Eaton is to be Porto Rico's first Superintendent of Public Schools. It is creditable to the ex-Commissioner of Education that he is out there on the new fighting line. Reinforcements of trained American teachers will be sent to him as speedily as possible." Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard College

is now delivering a course of lectures in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, on the "Relations of Ethics to Its Neighboring Sciences," and Pro-fessor George Adam Smith, of Giasgow, will also deliver a course of lectures before the University

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is reported that Major J. L. Emerson, recen provost marshal of the military garrison camp of Aldershot, will bring a company of fifty British oldiers to this country. They are picked from the flower of the army. A band of twenty-five pieces will accompany the party. This band will wear the gorgeous scarlet uniform of the 15th Royal Irish Lancers. Trained cavalry horses are also to be taken, and a full equipment of arms. A syndi-cate will back the trip. Exhibitions are to be given in the principal cities of the country. Some of the Rough Riders will be asked to take part in the exhibition, so that the public can see the difference between the English and American cavairyman, The English troops will show some of the smartest uniforms of the army. Squads of men will wear uniforms of their regiments, and, as the representation is wide, a dozen different kinds will be

In Man's Field.—'I tell you, it's outrageous!" said the men with the check suit. "Woman is crowding in everywhere. She's taking the bread right out of man's mouth. Why, pretty soon he wil have no field distinctively his own." "What field has she invaded now?" they asked. For answer he showed them a newspaper story telling of a woman who had tried to bribe a Legislature in Kentucky.—(Chicago Post.

A Philadelphia man named Lubin says he has succeeded in almost entirely doing away with the 'squeaky" tone of the phonograph.

During the most troublesome period of the Land League's existence a concert was organized in Waterford on behalf of the wife and family of a local "suspect." At a committee meeting it was Waterford on behalf of the wife and family of a local "suspect." At a committee meeting it was announced that two sisters were willing to contribute a duet on the plano. The Mayor, who was present, suggested that before they accepted the proflered services the secretary should find out how much they would have to pay for the hire of the second plano.

A magistrate in one of the East coast fowns of Scotland announced that he would "continue this case sine qua non."

A member of an urban suthority in Cheshire objected to the floor of the public reading-room being covered with matting. He thought petroleum looked better and would wear longer.

At an urban district council in Staffordshire a communication was read from the Crematorium

At an urban district council in Staffordshir communication was read from the Cremator Society. A member wanted to know what so that was, and, on an explanation being given naively said: "Oh, I thought it had somethin do with dairy produce."—(London Standard,

The Boston Jacobites on Monday observed with great solemnity the anniversary of the death of King Charles I of England. "Perhaps," said one of them, "when we get tired of this farce of den racy, we may again remember our lawful kings and call them back to rule over us once more When corruption and democracy have reached their climax the people both here and in England will rise to a man and demand the restoration of that authority which so surely comes from God and the old ideals of loyalty and truth."

Pot and Kettle.—Small New-Yorker—Don't them Western folks talk funny?
Another One-Don't they, though? When they mean "goyl" they say "gal."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"Stupendous union stations," says a correspondent of "The Boston Transcript," "are a great disadvantage to the suburbanites, who may make no use of the union feature, and yet constitute 90 per cent, I suppose, of the traffic. Here is another point. The scattered stations make it possible for persons to select suburban homes on lines of railroads that tap the city near their place of business This distributes the congestion of a great city. I have never understood why people do things to make the biggest crowds possible, when there is nothing more disagreeable than being crowded Theatres should distribute their time of beginning over the widest range possible, so the cars would not be overcrowded to death one-half hour and empty the rest of the time; noon hours in business establishments should be so distributed as to make luncheon-rooms habitable. I need not elaborate. Our whole drift of modern life is toward such a degree of uniformity in everything as to crowd everything and leave great blank spaces of time and opportunity."

"I sentence the prisoner to be lynched," said the

"But you can't do that, Yer Honor," objected the fawyer for the defence, "Come to think of it," said the justice, "you air right, fer my bailiff informs me they ain't three yards o' rope in town!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

MUSIC.

"TRISTAN" REPEATED.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" had its third repesentation at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and was heard by one of the most numerous audiences that the place has seen this season this notwithstanding that nothing new was offered in the distribution of the parts, the cast being that of the second representation, when Mme. Lehmann Miss Brema and Herr van Rooy joined the Messrs. de Reszke. It is plain enough that the rest of the season is to be dominated by Wagner, and the cirumstance might provide the text for an interesting discourse in the spirit of the arguments which used to appear in this journal, when Wagner's dramas were earning the greater part of the monwhich came into the Metropolitan's exchequer, and the stockholders thought that financial prosperity lay only in the direction of a return to the Italian list, with an infusion of the French, suggested by the engagement of M. Jean de Reszke. Well, the matter is past argument now; but the recollection is diverting-in a way.

Last night's representation was much like its immediate predecessor, of course, though it seemed at times as if Mme, Lehmann was a trifle under the weather. The circumstance seemed to stimulate her to special efforts in the sine of acting, though there is as little need of extraneous influen any kind in her case as in that of M. de Reszke her devotion to art in the widest sense is ento engage her, heart, soul, mind and body, at all times. The superb audience enjoyed every minut of the evening, and tumultuous appliause and many recalls followed each fall of the curtain. It was gratifying to the audience to bestow its applause on Herr Schalk as well as the singing actors.

STATE INCOME TAX PROPOSED.

COGGESHALL THE AUTHOR OF A NEW SCHEME

OF PAYING STATE EXPENSES. Albany, Feb. 1 (Special).-Senator Coggeshall will introduce a bill to-morrow providing for a State-income tax. The tax prescribed is one-half of 1 per cent on amounts over \$1,000 and up to \$5,000; 1 per cent on \$5,000 to \$10,000, 1½ per cent on \$10,000 to \$20,000, 2 per cent on \$20,000 to \$30,000, 2½ per cent on \$30,000 to \$40,000, and one-half of 1 per cent fo

every additional \$10,000. The bill exempts all personal property from taxaon, except that taxed by it, and declares that all tion, except that taxed by it, and declares that state expenses shall be met by a tax on corporations, franchises, taheritances and incomes. The State Board of Equalization and the State Tax Commission are abolished. The Controller is to fix and determine each year the amount necessary to meet the State expenses, and is to add to the corporation, franchise, inheritance and income tax a sufficient amount to meet the same.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB STATEMENT.

The report made by the secretary of the Demo cratic Club furnishes food for reflection to those who are interested in the bearing of politics upo club life. The statement is as follows:

Resident members paid to January 1, 1899, an elected and qualified to July 1, 1899, 1,907, non-resident members paid to January 1, 1899, and elected and qualified to July 1, 1899, 264; resident members in arrears six months, 90; non-resident members is arrears six months, 2; resident members in arrear one year, 43; non-resident members in arrears on year, 29. It has caused a great deal of comment among

politicians. It is safe to say that there is not an other club in the country which, for the size of th clubhouse and the opportunities offered, has a clubhouse and the opportunities offered, has many members, and it would be interesting to dicover how the house could accommodate all men bers if a full attendance at any meeting were in perative. Hundreds of the members of this cluseldom or never go to the liouse, and only joined stand in favor with Richard Croker. Again it strange to notice that some members are a year arrears. This is not usually tolerated in clubs.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The two hundredth performance of "A Runaway Girf" in New-York will be celebrated at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Friday evening of next week. Satin programmes will be distributed.

Andrew Mack will begin his own season and the

season of the Academy of Music next summer by e production at this house on August 21 of a ty by Ramsay Morris, called The Last of chans." The one hundredth performance of "Trelawny o

the Wells" at the Lyceum Theatre is approaching The season at this theatre will end on April 8, but immediately before the close a new play will be produced, in order to equip the company for its long travelling season (which will last till the middle of next November) with additional material.

"THE TRUE EAGAN."

From The New-York Evening Post. We append below a letter from General Eagan addressed to a prominent citizen of New-York, who compained as long ago as July last of the way the addressed to a prominent clizen of New-York, who complained as long ago as July last of the way the Commissary Department was doing its duty. The letter was, we understand, in the possession of the Judge-Advocate at Eagan's trial, but was not included in the specifications, as it ought to have been. To answer complaints of respectable persons with threats of personal violence would and ought to disqualify a man to hold a commission in any army in the world. That this letter was not produced at the trial is generally believed by those who know of its existence to have been due to a desire on the part of the prosecution to give weight to the plea that the production of a type-written document of several pages of scurrilous abuse of a man's commanding officer was the result of temporary and not unjustifiable irritation. This plea will now, doubtless, also be used to support the 'pull' which the public generally believes to coming to relieve Eagan from the execution of his sentence, and, in fact, from all real punishment. "War Department.

"War Department "Office Commissary of Subsistence, "Washington, July 25, 1838.

"Str: Only to-day, in fact this minute, have I seen your diabolical, infamous, scandalous, false, libellous letter addressed - I for one do no propose to let any liar, whatever his position or whatever society he may belong to, to escape the just censure that all right-minded people will heap upon him when he is proved to be a scandal-mon ger, a vilifier and a faisiner. This is bad enough This is had enough in itself, but when it goes so far as to accuse some of the most honorable men in the Army or out of it, and allege that they are corrupt, as you have done in this letter, then it passes patience, and your status or standing and the society you belong to can prove no excuse whatever. You must bear

the consequences, and I mean you shall.
"In denouncing your letter as a tissue of false hoods, in denouncing you as a liar, an unmitigated and infamous liar, one who stirs up the whole country with his lies and brings misery and wor to the relatives of soldiers at the front by his lies who quotes his position as --- to give himsel character and to sustain his lies, merely descrives the greater censure. I demand from you apology for your letter, though I will willing await the investigation which you suggest, but it you do not cause that investigation to be made, and you do not apologize for your infamous falsehoods, I shall bring sult against you in New-York. and prove what I now charge you to be.

"I wish to add that if you were my age I should make it my business to personally wreak upon you the chastisement you deserve, for I do not believe there is within the confines of this country to-day anyhody eise so low and vile as a man who would make such infamously false charges against men who are doing their best, doing it successfully doing it better than you ever saw done, better than you would admit if you saw and knew it.

"You say among other things, to make your statement hear out the semblance of truth, to convince and worry the wife, the sister, the brother the mother and the father of the man at the front that 'in one case a lieutenant-colonel wrote to me that he has had nothing but hardtack and bacon since he has been before Santiago' I defy you to produce the letter containing this statement, and it you do I will prove the statement to be an un mitigated falsehood, and hold the officer responrible. The proper criticism of an officer does not justify falsehoods of whole cloth. "My anger and indignation is (sic) because of the

distress wantenly (in my opinion solely for notoriety for yourself) given by you to relatives of sol diers at the front, and your contemptible effort to take away the reputations of men the lachets of whose shoes you are not fit to tie. "CHARLES P. EAGAN.

"Commissary-General of Subsistence

"Commissary-General of Subsistence."

This letter, written as long ago as July, shows clearly what Eagan's ordinary mental habit is. There was a very good idea in the Army as to what his manners were, and what was the character of his associates, long before he began to display his capacity as a commissary, for he was tried and convicted by court-martial for gambling, as well as for not paying a gambling debt of \$600 at Prescott, in Arizona, as long ago as 1878. He was not dismissed from the service, but simply sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders, and the commanding officer, General Kautz, in confirming it, spoke in severe terms of the lightness of the sentence. We can easily guess the kind of associates an officer had, who was tried for gambling and not poying his gambling debts, in Arizona twenty years ago.

IN HONOR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A DINNER GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRA.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-The President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner party this evening is henor of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the linited States. The decorations were exceptionally beautiful, and, with brilliant lights and music, the beautiful, and, with orimant ugats and music, the White House was most attractive. Orchids and primroses were used in profusion on the table. The orchids were of the exquisite pink-tinted variety, and mounds of primroses were set in malden, hair ferns. The table of seventy covers was lated to be a corridor into which the East Description into the East Descript in the long corridor into which the East Room opens at one end, and at the other the conservawhere the scarlet uniforms of the Marine Band gave a dash of bright color to the back. ground of palms. In the East Room, where the President and Mrs. McKiniey received their guests tropical foliage was massed in the wide east window and corners, the maniels were banked with red and white carnations, and jasmine garlands were hung from the chandellers. In the Red, Blue and Green parlors azaleas were an effective deco

The dinner company included the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, the Chief Justice, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Attorney-General and Miss Griggs, Wayne MacVeign and Mrs. MacVeugh, Senator Platt, of New-York and Mrs. MacVeagh, Senator Platt, of New-York and Mrs. Platt; Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Lindsay, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Senator Thurston, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Senator Thurston, Senator and Mrs. Bate, Senator and Mrs. Pritchard, Senator McBride and Senator Simon, of Oregon; Representative and Mrs. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Representative and Mrs. Hull, Representative and Mrs. Alexander, Representative and Mrs. Parker, Representative and Mrs. Hawley, Representative and Mrs. Representative and Mrs. Parker, Representative and Mrs. Hawley, Representative and Mrs. Representative and Mrs. Parker, Representative and Mrs. Represe and Mrs. Parker, Representative and Mrs. Hawley, Representative Elliot, Representative and Mrs. Enderwood Representative and Mrs. Underwood Representative and Mrs. Brown. Representative and Mrs. Mctlellan, Representative Foss. Representative Moody, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. and Mrs. Paul Dana, of New-York: Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Mrs. Stanley Matthews. Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beas, Mrs. Robert Patterson, and Miss Phelps, of Ohio, a niece of Senator Hanna.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP MORRISON

Ottumwa, Ill., Feb. 1.-The Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison, of Chicago, will be the next Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa. This was settled when the Rev. J. Hollister Lynch received word when the Nev J. Monister Lynch receives one from Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y. that a majority of the House of Bishops had given consent to his consecration. This completes the canonical requirements, and Dr. Morrison will be consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany. Chicago, on Wednesday morning, February 22. Bishop McLaren of Chicago, Bishop Seymour of Springfeld and Bishop Gillespie of Michigan will be asked to be the consecrators.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S THIRD RECEPTION Albany, Feb. 1.-Mrs. Roosevelt held her third

'at home" this afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the Executive Mansion. Those who received with her were Mrs. Regis H. Post, Mrs. James Russell Parsons, jr., Mrs. Louis F. Greenleaf, Mrs. William Croswell Doane, Mrs. J. Howard King, Mrs. Same S. Bullions, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. F. J. R. Merritt, Mrs. G. W. Benediet, Mrs. Chauncey P. Williams, Mrs. Robert Shaw Gliver, Miss Ethel Van Benthuysen, Miss Helen Martin, Miss Martha Murphy, Miss Bertha Boss, Miss Jane Wassen, Miss Wadhams, the Misses O'Brien, Miss Katharyn Norton, Miss Alice Jones and Miss Betta Sage.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. Albany, Feb. 1.-The State Medical Society met

O. Roe delivered his annual address. At the ses sions to-day papers were read by Dr. Herman I. Baldt, of New-York; Dr. A. N. Pheips, of New-York; Dr. John O. Polak, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. T. Whithsek, of Rochester; Ivr. A. W. Surter, of Herkimer; Dr. W. S. Ely, of Rochester; Dr. L. C. Gray, of New-York, and Dr. J. H. Browniew of Ogdensburg. The annual dinner of the society was held to-night at the Hotel Kenmere.

JUSTICE BISCHOFF IMPROVING.

Justice Henry Bischoff, jr., who recently underwent a slight surgical operation, is much improved. He was able to be up and walk ground yesterday, and it is expected that he will be out and attending to his judicial duties within a short time.

"IAN MACLAREN" TO READ IN NEW-YORK. The Rev. Dr. John Watson, "Ian Maclaren" while in this country will give one reading in New York, in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom, on Ffar evening, March 3. His subject will be "Circle."

Life in Scotland," with readings from "Kate Co

negie" and "Those Ministers." Dr. Watson has one other lecture which he may deliver before is goes away, entitled "The Face of the Master," with about sixty illustrations. DEMOCRATIC COMMENT ON THE TREATS.

RATIFICATION THE PARTY'S PO

From The Atlanta Constitution. "The Constitution" regrets that even one Demo-ntic Senator should have taken position against e ratification of the peace treaty. This but bees ould have been left to Senator Hoar and some his Republican colleagues. Every Democrationald have advocated the ratification of the treaty, and then fought out the question of expansion and attle-expansion, as an independent proposition, threely free from entangling complications with

DISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE UNPOPULAR From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

From The Birmingham (Als.) Age Herald.

Obstruction to ratification is absolutely and wholly indefensable, for ratification would simply eliminate Spain from the problem and bring the war to an end-nothing more. No one should oppose a termination of the war. No Democratishould permit himself to be placed in such an indefensable position. The opposition to ratification is based on distrust of the people, and the people who are distrusted will desire to know, and will know, the name of every Senator who says by his vote that they are not to be trusted.

COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES. From The Galveston News.

There is a great chance for Texas presented in Cuba, Porto Rico and the smaller islands. With the development of these islands under the in-fluence of American energy the trade is bound of grow rapidly, so it behoves the farmers of this State to diversify and set in on the ground floor before their natural advantages are over the influences of other parts of the Union

RATIFY FIRST.

From The Milwaukes Journal. There is but one thing to do; ratify the treaty. Close the war at once on the terms of the treaty. We would look well, after dictating the terms, every one, to refuse to ratify it. Besides, we want the war over. We have to assume the responsibility for the Philippines and Porto Rico whether we will or not. Ratifying the treaty will put us in a position where a definite policy can be formulated.

WITHOUT AMENDMENT From The Nashville Banner.

The opponents of the treaty could expect to gin nothing by the transfer of the question to the exit session, and deubriess they prefer to put there exits on record by a vote, hoping at least to get in some amendments. The treaty should be railed without amendment. POSTPONEMENT ENOUGH

From The New-Haven Register.

The most important business this Government has before it is the ratification of the freaty. We have suffered enough from postponement already. THE WEAKNESS OF THE CAUSE. From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Congressman Carmack has made the most logis and eloques speech that has been made again expansion in Congress. This is a great tribute in Carmack's power as an orator and a think? This conceded, it must be confessed that Mr. Carmack's speech exposes the weakness of the case which he has engreed.

mack's speech exposes the weakness which he has espoused. WHAT GAIN? From The Florida Times-Union.

What would the opponents of the treaty six by simply postponing its ratification until enough new members could enter the Schate to raiffy it. What would any American zain by usselfing the arrangements made with Spain and leaving the whole difficulty still open and still full of danger of war? IT WILL KILL THE DEMOCRACY From The Nashville American.

Opposition to the treaty will not kill the party but it will be such a blow to it that the more parient and careful handling will be necessary make it again the powerful factor it has been the past. The people of the United State will never sustain a party that scores the vectors by our soldiers and salters in the Sanish American war. COMMERCE DEMANDS EXPANSION.

The most urgent necessity to day in all industrial economy is that the people shall be kept employed in management at fair wages, for lack of such employment entails at fair wages, for lack of such employment entails and dissatisfaction, and is the cause of all the goal-istic and Anarchic agitation that have so large tand place in the politics of to-day, remedy possible is to find new outlets for excessive production by settling civilizing and, if necessary, conquering countries inhabited by savinge harbedous or otherwise benighted peoples, so that they will become consumers of the surplus products of the great agricultural and manufacturing nations.